TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Glasgow at this Port and the America at Halifax.

ARRIVAL OF \$1,222,210 IN SPECIE.

Extensive Warlike Preparations in France.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN COTTON.

BREADSTUFFS FIRM. &c.,

The steamship Glasgow, Capt. Roskell, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her advices are anticipated. Annexe 1 is the

| Her advices are anticepated. Annexe is the | SPECIE LIST PER GLASGOW. | #220,000 | Neiff & Merrill. | 310 | R. E. French | 15,000 | F. I. Brauns & Co., of Battimore | 2,000 | Bunge, Burlage & Co. | 5,000 | H. Burrill & Co. | 500 | 441 | Merrick & Bull | 2,004 | De Rham & Co. | 2,000 | Kunkelman & Schuleder | 2,400 | Example & Co. | 2,400

and sailed at noon, with thirty-four Boston passengers nd £153,000 in specie. Passed December 36, steamship Great Britain, off Wa-

erford, bound east.
She has £162,000 in specie for New York.

The iron plated ship-of-war Warrior was successfully inched on the 20th. The journals generally condomn rather than praise the

circular of the Austrian Minister. The posts of Minister of Commerce and Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet of Vienna remain vacant. Dispassion at politi-ciana see that Count Rechberg and M. Von Sckerlerf canot possibly pall well together. The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says that

the Paris correspondent of the London Merald says that the warlike preparations of France are on a far larger scale than at the same period in 1858. The Paris Patric says the government is purchasing steamers in France to convert them into men of war and

chase of horses had been made in Eastern Prussia for the French and Piedmontese governments.

The Hourse was depressed. Rontes 67f. 75c.
The Empress Eugenie is not allowed to attend Cabinet meetings, as formerly.

The siege of Gaota continues day and night. The garrison replied.

A decree constitutes the provinces of Naples, Sicily, the Marches and Umbria as integral parts of the State of

The Jeddah claims have been definitely settled. They are to be paid in full in Turkish consois at 53.

CHINA.

The text of the Chinese treaty is published. It contains reference to Mr. Ward's agreement to pay sovereign homage to the Emperor, but the telegraphic summary at Liverpool makes the sense obscure. The English indem-nity is nominally three millions sterling, which is con-

The United States steamer Hartford and sloop-of-war John Adams were at Hong Kong, and the gunboat Sagi-

The London Times says Nana Saheb is still alive with 8,000 or 4,000 followers in Thibet, and has plenty of

Sir Hogh Rose's prempt measures that stopped turther hasbordination in the army. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Commercial and monetary affairs at the Cape of Good

Letters have been received from Zanzibar and from Mr. Moffutt.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £533,000.

The money market was decidedly more stringent, with

a pressing demand. Consein closed on Friday at 92% a 92% for account, ex dividend, and on Saturday at precisely the same rates,

but prices were firmer. AMERICAN SUCCESTION.

Illinois Central chares were quoted on Saturday at 28% discount; Erie shares at 34%, and New York Central flaring Brothers report a limited business at previous

rates, and confined thiefly to first mortgage bonds:-New York Central 6 s. SA a 85

Frie 7 s 91 a 95

Frency Jeania Central 6 s 87 a 91

Michigan Central 8 s 88 a 99

United States a s 92.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. The sales of cotton on Saturday, 25th December, were 15,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm.

The advices from Marchester are favorable. The mar ket was firm, and goods suitable for the China market were alghtly higher, though business was restricted in

centreprenent of the holidays.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report the market quiet, ow ing to the hetidays. Flour firm and advancing: quoted, at 25c 6d a 25c 6d. Whent advancing, and partially similarly higher red, 11c 6d a 15c white, 15c a 14c. Corn quiet, but 6d. higher, mixed and yellow, 30s. a 39s. 54 : white, 40s, a 41s,

Wakefield, Nach & Co. report flour advanced 61., wheat ld. a 2d , and that holders of own demand an advance, which is not conceiled.

Seef stall. Pork quiet. Bares duil. Lard duil, and quotatues nominal, Wakefield, Nash & Co. report a de-cline of Rs. Tallow quiet; butcher's quoted at 55c.

The Brokers' Occular reports sogar quiet, codes steady, rice form. No other articles mentioned.

Baring Brothers quote a quiet market during the holi-days. Wheat quiet at In. a 2s. advance; white American, 60s. a 70s.; red, 60s. a 65s. Iron dull. Pagar steady. Ten unchanged. Tullow, 60s. Bar silver, 6s. 1/44.; dol. tary, in Third.; ragion, 16s. 16.

Oction-New Orleans tree ordinaire 101f., bas 90f. also of the work 10,000 tales; stock 103,000 do. The

a brush advanced. Ashro structy Coffee firm. Oile eninal. Rice firm. Sugar firm, with a slight advance Lard strudy.

of Commission to Establish Officer: Orales—Discontent— Education—Houston Diplom try—Caracrianism—Gari-taldy: Manifest—Number of Deputies to the National Partisment - A New Thormonder and an Italian During

for its necessitations. I thank I have board of them daily throughout the week. The police is not organized yet,

son who was in the rear of him. The half penetrated and I notice that the merement is progressing in many near the groin, and made a deep wound; but though vary severe, it is not deemed dangerous. Most of the murders to the Leutenant General of the number of de-redered to the Leutenant General of the number of de-redered to the Leutenant General of the number of de-redered to the Leutenant General of the number of denear the groin, and made a deep wound; but though very severe, it is not deemed dangerous. Most of the murders have occurred in the daytime. As I never was partial to the details of such occurrences, I did not charge my intal with them on hearing them, and therefore cannot give them. There has been one death, however, that I made a memorandum of, because the subject was an American. On the evening of the 9th one of the crow of the only American ship now in port, the Oliver Moses, was on American ship now in port, the Oliver Moses, was on shore, and meeting with some Garibaldians, they began to make more noise and disturbance than the law allows. They were ordered to desist by the guard; but the sailor did not heed the command, and he was shot. He was carried to a hospital by the guard, and died the same night. I have not been able to learn the name of the unfortenate man. The American Consul informs me that the matter has not been brought before him officially, but the facts were communicated to him by the ship's interpreter. As sailors generally callist under an assumed name, it is probable that his true one will not be discovered unless he made it known prior to his decease.

is not acceptable to Count Cavour, and he has had the marriage put off three different times. Now, however that the Prime Minister is not with his Majesty, it is said the King is determined to carry out his intentions. I am told that between the double weights of love and State he is really in a perplexed and troubled situation. Uneasy

is the head that wears a crown.

The Ministry of War of Naples is abolished; a good movement this, as it will rid the government here of many annoyances and difficulties. In place thereof is in-stituted, under the supervision of the War Department at Turin, a general directory of the military affairs of this province. Major General Effisio Cugia is nominated Chief of the Directory. Major General Ricotti Magnano is provisionally nonunated collitary commander of the city, forts and province of Naples.

The mixed commission, appointed to establish the rank
of the efficars of the two armies, has been abolished by beadquarters five hundred miles off that can slide in when advisable and annul unpopular regulations of the local government. The plan itself was not so very objectiona-ble, I apprehend, but it was the test necessary to establish the grace by the documents. Now, the idea of a lot of sters, rushing pell mell 'rom all quarters of the compass to join Garibald, having formal commissions, seems ridicultus. Why, scores of the officers first saw the Gene-ral and received their appointments, even cocs, in situations where the usual commissions were almost impracticable. Some first met and joined him whilst he was retree, or climbing up some hiliside to view the adjacent country, or was by the brook washing his clothes, or was on horseback—all were cordully received and requested the more indelible documents of diseased systems, of

the more indelible documents of diseased systems, of shattered arms or wounded legs, and their awords. As affairs have turned out, it is probable nearly all the volunteer officers will seek their homes, or remain here, in either event ready for the spring campaiga, if Garibaldi calls.

My hast letter treated mostly of the discontent, or walcontente, as the Italians term if, that existed the previous week. I gave but a over skeleton account, for it would require many sheats to reader full justice to the various disturbances and demenstrations that take place here during the period of one w.c.. As the excitemant has moderated I did not contemplate referring more than casually to the swiget in the effection manually and specially bere at this time, I will mention it. I mean the subject of education; and that there is dissatisfaction in regard to this indicates the beaung of the public pulse in the right direction, or with proper motion, and it may a so prove that the government and the priests, who are the educators, are working together, as in times past, to keep the people in ignorance. Ferhaps the government hesitates to let light shine upon benighted minds just yet, and so establishes the old methods till matters become more fixed and settled. But then, again, the priests are a tenacious class, and will, if possible, hold on to antiquated systems, and rather than yield will go among the people and move them to create disturbances. Victor Femanuel had a most difficult problem to solve when this people became his subjects. Why (not original—a Neapolitan opinion), between the beggars and professional thieves, and the checking, dishonest traders, dealers, placemen and servaots, there are very few decent persons remaining. What a ricerulate the beggars and professional thieves, and the checking, dishonest traders, dealers, placemen and servaots, there are very few decent persons remaining. What a ricerulate that he conscience of the page is dark, is ignorant of good principles; and to cover this nake men of such ma knowledge in certain localities. All the people have a right to be civilized, and they cannot be without a sys-tem of uniform instruction in every part of the land." This is the right kimi of talk, and shows that there are some italian minds who care speak plainly and to the point. ons at a distance, unacquainted with the mixed

point.

Persons at a distance, unsequalisted with the mixed elements of population here, may deem it surprising that the old order or things should be abhered to so much, and that so many of the Boarbon employes, yet hold effice. It is very easy, when affairs are in an unsettled condition, for priests and other interested parties to operate on the King and councillors by holding out the idea that commonus or insurrections will strike if certain changes are made—for instance, if education is encouraged—and that the people return restraint, and that it will be dangerous to give them light and liberty, except in transient glesms and through the Boarbonic lone. I don't say the has been the case in regard to the return to the old educational system (no system at all, as I am told), but it is not irreprobable, as it is well understood that the government has been quite uneary at the state of affairs, and found it dillicuit to decide what course was best to pursue. As to the office holders, their name was "legion" under the old regime, and they have by no means decreased in number or in persevering transity. They still long for the spells of office, and, being converts to a constitutional government, they deem they have as increased claim to retain their positions, and, being well acquainted with "the ropes," a great many do hold on.

To show low matters formerly existed, I will refer to a

she of cotton on scientists, and becomber, were class, each of 500 to specialtors and exporters, hat casing firm.

STATE OF TRANS.

Trices from Machester are favorable. The materian, and goods suitable for the Chine matter, they higher, though business was restricted in semant of the helidays.

LAYERTOOL RIERARSTUTYPS MARKET,

LAYERTOOL RIERARSTUTYPS MARKET,

A size of When advancing, and puttally higher red, 11s. d. a. 23s. white, 13s. a 1s. a 1ss. a white, 13s. a 1ss. the 1st higher mixed and yellow, 2ss. 2s 3ss. as a 41s. the size of the market quiet, ore as business. Layermon, pace 2st 1ss. a 1ss. a 1ss. a 1ss. a white, 13s. a 1ss. the 1st higher mixed and yellow, 2ss. 2s 3ss. as a 41s. the size of the market quiet, ore as the size of the partially higher red, 11s. ad. a 2ss. white, 13s. a 1ss. the 1st higher mixed and yellow, 2ss. 2ss. as a 4ss. the size of the partially higher mixed and yellow, 2ss. 2ss. as a 4ss. the size of the partial of the bourhout to goil the affections of ortal as an ontological as a size of the partial of the bourhout to goil the affections of ortal as mixed and market during the bourhout typical than an extend years from the partial properties age guiet, one of the market and the same than the control of the partial properties age guiet, one of the market of the partial properties age guiet, one of the market of the partial properties age guiet, one of the market of the partial properties age guiet, one of the partial of the loudness of the partial properties age guiet, one of the market of the partial properties age guiet, one of the partial properties age of the partial properties age guiet, one of the partial properties age of the partial properties and properties age of the partial properties age of the partial properties and properties age of the partial properties

since and are up several inches. Across the street is an orange greve, with golden fruit hanging on its branches, soon to mature. Such is Naples in mid-December.

French View of the American Crisis and the President's fitesange.

[From the Paris Constitutionael, Dec 26.]

The United States at the present moment are undergoing a decisive crisis. As Mr. Buchanan says in his Message, the moment so feared by the Father of his Country, the fatal moment when the people of the republic would be divided into two factions heatile to each other, has arrived. The American Union needs in such peril a superior man, whose respected influence, controlling the tunnit, should address to the people's patriotism a solemn appeal and raily them under the ancient federal banner, horne aloft with dignity and firmness.

The President has just addressed himself to the nation for the last time in his official capacity. His Message of the 4th of Becember must then embrace the supreme recommendation of a stateman, universtanding the affairs of his country, filled with authority and experience, and animated by a desire of contributing by his calm and disinterested councels to the maintenance intact of the work of national unity.

Mr. Buchanan has sought out the means of preserving the republic from the catastropho which threatens it; he has drawn up a plan of reconcillation between the Northern and Southern States. It cannot, however, be said that this project is a compromise, inviting the two adverse parties to mutual concessions and equal secretices; it is rather a summons addressed to one to yield to the exigencies of the other; it is more like a decision come to with partiality than an equitable arbitration. To the North, which has gained its cause before the people, the President signifies that it must abandon the benefit of the decision for the prost of the South, which has been the losing party. Under pretext of conciliation, the Message calls on the conquerer to place himself under the feet of the conquery decirines are alternately

holders with continual fears of beholding the horrors of a servile war burst forth in their misst.

And now, what has resulted from this obstinacy of the North in repelling all connection with slavery existing in the south? The Union is about to be replured. There are some States which wish to retire from the confederacy. And what right have they? None, certainly, since the federal compact was to be perpetual, and no one of the contracting States can withdraw itself from it. The constitution of the United States was not made with so much care to be violated at the caprice of any one of them. The secession of the States would in consequence be lilegal.

But, continues Mr. Buchman, if they are still oppressed have they not a right autorior to the constitution of freeing themselves from their oppressors? Assuredly, says the Messago. And the constitution, what are we to do regarding it in this case he continues. And he shows that the President who has sween to uphold it has not the power of doing so. As to Congress, Mr. Buchman, after much reflection, is of the opinion that it has no right to declare ware anguinst a revolted State.

Thus a State is at the same time forbidden and permitted to secret by the constitution, and that instrument, inviolable in its nature, has constituted a President whose duty it was by his coath to make laws which the President should execute; but this Congress cannot furnish the President the means of putting into execution the primary and supreme law. In terms more clear, there is no sanction in the constitution, and, again,

ever instituted a Congress whose duty it is to make laws which the President should execute, but this Congress cannot furnish the President the means of putiling into execution the primary and supreme law. In terms more clear, there is no snaction in the constitution, and, ag in, the constitution exists no lenger. This is what the opinion of the President amounts to.

After having expounded, with all sorts of developements, these curious theories of which the South cannot fail of making good account, the President lays down the plan, which, in his opinion, is the most proper for averting the evil. And here, we cought to say, that Mr. Buchanan is in the right. If, in the end, this plan is adopted by the North, the Union is saved, but saved with the constitutional recognition of slavery in the broad expanse of its whole territory. The republic will have retrograded, and the nineteenth century—the contary of progress—will have experienced one disappointment more.

What then does Mr. Buchanan ask for? He requires the North to accept, as forming part of the constitution itself, the three following points:—1. An express recognition of the right of property over slaves wherever slavery exists or may exist. 2. The duty of protecting that right on all the common territories, until they constitute themselves into States. 3. The recognition of the right of a master to have a fugitive alave delivered up to him by all the states, and a declaration to that right are so many violations of the constitution, and must, therefore, be null and of acn-effect. It is tantamount to saying to the North: Grant to the South all it claims; it will then be satisfied, and will not separate itself from you.

As to the first point it does not offer by itself any great difficulty, for the opponents of slavery have never contested that the slave was not really the property of his master. Here precisely is the great evil from which have emianated all bickerings and dangers, and for which the South, despite the progress of the human conscience up

principle when they inscribed at the beginning of their work the rights of man, without distinction of color or race.

The States of the North feel themselves more and more contaminated by the connection imposed upon them by the South, in wishing to make slavery a general and constitutional institution. That the States which obstinately preserve the stigms of slavery should be mauters of their slaves at home is well enough, but let them not venture to carry this evisit in accordance with their own interest or pleasure, into States where the soil is free, no more than into the new Territories, which are common property. This is what the North maintams.

In 1820 a compact was made, which was called the Missouri compromise. It ordained that slavery should not pass a certain parallel. Why did the South break this compact? Bit in ot the South itself which has been the aggressor? Did it not, besides, cause a law to be passed in 1860 against fugitive slaves, which has caused the Northern conscience to revolt? Undoubtedly it appears right that property should be everywhere reclaimed and restored to its owner. But since this property is human flesh it is to be conceived that the citizous of a free State should experience some repugnance in arresting the poor wretch for the purpose of returning him to slavery rnd the whip. It is for this reason that in many of the Statea the restitution of slaves has become aimeet impossible.

The federal law of 1850 was intended to held the free States to account and to punish slave stealers with the severest penalties. It was then only that, in a number of the States of the North, the laws were adopted, the abolition of which Mr. Buchanan demands, and which were intended to mullify the effects of the Federal laws against fugitive slaves. Some even carried their opposition so fur as to pass rigorous laws, imposing genalties against covery citizen who should aid the federal agents in captur-

beauth provided, the child provided as privaceshing of the child proposited as privaceshing to the child beauth provided and for the gradual distinction of short, "We there were the child beauth provided and for the gradual distinction of short," We there were the child beauth provided and for the gradual distinction of short, "We there were the child beauth provided to the bar to have a court house in this Park, and it would be well for you to inquire whether any public body has the power or the right to perform this duty, or whether any public body is willing to perform this duty, or whether any public body is willing to take the responsibility or assume the duty of providing this great public necessity. It is also for you to inquire whether the Common Council have the power to remove us, for it they have they can take this court room from you and turn you out; and whether they have the power to reture a portion of the public ground for the rebuilding of a court house, for the use of the county, with the money drawn from the taxpayers. Whether built by the city or county, the money to build must corn alike out of the pockets of the same taxpayers, as the city is co-qual with the county in extent. The resons for the removal of the Supreme Court have not been made public, and it is for you to inquire whether or not the Common Council were actuated by any private motive or by any cause which you may disapprove. With these remarks the Court will leave it to the Grand Jarry to assortive if any presentment can be made in relation to this evil and meconvenience. This is not the only public matter you can inquire into. You can present the county jail or the prisen, if, in your opinion, they see not satisfate for the iomates, for it is your duty to examine and present all these public matters. With a tew remarks on the usual topics, the Court diamissee the Grand Jurens to their duty.

CONYICTION FOR TICKET SWINDLING.

dismissed the Grand Jurers to their duty.

CONVICTION FOR TICKET SWINDLING.

Jan 9—The Prople vs. Isaich selower.—The prisoner in this case is charged with obtaining from Garret Vanderspeck \$18 for a passage ticket from New York to Liverpool on board the ship invincible, he having no legal right or authority from the owners of that vessel as required by the act of 1850. The defence is that Selover had authority to sel, and that the ticket was genuine.

Vanderspeck, a German, testided to the fact of having purchased a ticket from the prisoner, which proved to be worthings.

Meers. Spoford & Tileston, proprietors of the Patriotic ine of ships, of which the Invincible is one, deposed that they did not know the presence, and never authorized him to sell tickets for the Invincible or any other of their hips. Mr. Tileston said that Mr. Collies had the management of their wharf, and Captain French has the management of the ships.

ment of their wharf, and Captain French has the management of the ships.

To the Judge—Our firm never authorized Captain Freuch or Mr. Colims to appoint sub agents. (Tacket produced.) I do not think this ticket would entitle a person to a passage on any of our vessels.

Mr. Howe, for the defence, moved for an acquittal, on the ground that the presention had not sustained the charge that the prisener was not an agent of the owners or the consigness of the invincible or the Patriotic line of vessels.

The Judge denied the motion, and held that there was prima facet evidence to go to the jury.

The jury found the prisener guilty, and sentence was deferred.

Jan 10.—In the matter of Jestah Science convicted wet.

JAN, 10.—In the matter of Isaiah Science consisted yesterday of ticket secondary.—Mr. Clinton asked for a suspension of sentence in this case. The Destrict Atterney opposed the motion, which was denied.

The Judge sentencing the prisoner said that the Court was left without any discretion by the statute, and sentenced the prisoner to two years' imprisonment in Sing Sing.

Sing.

CHARGE OF INPANTICIDE.

Margaret Lawier was placed upon trial for the murder of her new horn child. It appears that on the 25th of November last the dead body of au infant was found in the roar of the premises 48 Whitehall street, and suspicion fell upon the prisoner. On an examination of the premises of Margeret Lawier being made evidences were found which left no doubt as to her having been recently confined.

The jury had not agreed at a late hour. In the case of Margeret Lawier, charged with infanticide, the jury acvaitted the prisoner.

CHARGE OF INCENDIARIEM.—THE FIRE IN DIVISION STREET.

CHARGE OF INCRNDIANIES—THE FIRE IN DIVISION STREET.

JAN. 11.—The People on Frederick Present.—The prisoner in this case stood indicted for areas in the first degree, in wiftfully setting fire to his lager near anomal to the 212 Division street, on the higher of the 16th of November last. The testimony given by officers Gray and Wood and Fire Marshal Baker showed that four distinct and separate fires were knolled in the premises. It was further shown that the defendant was insured on his property to more than double its value. The building first was at the time occupied by no less than almeteen families. Mr. Henry Morrison defended the prisoner. He made a very able address to the jury. District Attorney Waterbury addressed the jury on the part of the people. Judge Leonard presented the facts and the law, and the lary at four o'clock the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner was remanded to prison for sentence.

United States District Attorney's Office.
CHARGE OF EUTINY.

CHARGE OF MUTINY.

JAN. 9.—James Herbert and fifteen others of the crew of the ship Industry were handed over to the federal authorities by the police, and committed for examination on a charge of mutiny and revoil at see.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN FIGHT.

Common Pleas-Special Torm. IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF DANIEL DEVLIN VS. NATHAN C. PLATT—THE CITY CHAMBELAIN CONTEST—ME, PLATT TO BE COMMITTED Huron, J.—This proceeding has been instituted before me under 1 R. S., 124, S. 50, 51, 52, 53, on behalf of Daniel Devlin, claiming to have been duly appointed suc-cessor of Nathan C. Platt, as Chamberlain of the city of New York, to procure the delivery of the books and pa-pers appertaining to the office, and which are in his cus-tody. The sections of the statutes referred to, provide:

the city of New York. This statute became, as I have already shown, only declaratory of the existing law, but intended evidently to place the question beyond dispute. On the argument, counsel for Mr. Platt insisted that it related only 'to proceedings in court, but when it is borne in mind that at the time this law was enacted the Court of Common Pleas existed only as a court of common law jurisdiction, possessing no equity powers whatever, and therefore no right to entertain any special proceedings as a court, while on the other hand the Judges were invested with almost innumerable powers in special statutory proceedings, it follows, I think, na an irresistible conclusion, that the law to have any effect whatever must have the interpretation, that it relates to all such proceedings as by statute were authorized to be instituted before any Judge of the Common Pleas. (See also 2 R. S. 389, sees. 2, 14, 16.) Believing for the reasons stated that the writ thus served upon me, and which it seems was procured as parte, and upon that ground irregular (see Monroe vs. Walker, 6 Coven, 397), and might be treated as a mulity (chotwell vs. Juniels, S. John, 340, Grahama Prac. 559), was not only improvidently issued, but unautherized by law. I conclused to disregard 1t, and directed the proceeding before me to continue, whereupon it was further contended on behalf of Mr. I latt, that as I was not the first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, or of the county, I was not possessed of any power or jurisatiction in the pretaises. This objection.

to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus and a Supreme Court-Special Term. Before Hon. Judge Sutherland.

JAN. 10.—Edward P. Clark w. Daniel Gallagh

Motion to dissolve injunction denied, with \$10 costs, to

Percha Belting and Packing Company, et al. -- Motion to resettle decree, &c., denied without costs. Before Hon. Judge Barnard. Charles K. Bingham vs. Alfred Disbrow and others. Charles K. Bingham vs. Alfred Distroys and others.—Me-tion denied.

New York Mulual Insurance Company vs. John Coch-run.—Referred back to same refered to take proof as to the disposition of the Thirty-fourth street property, or the proceeds thereof.

United States District Court. Before Hon. Judge Betta.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN NEW YORK.

Jan. 10.-Mr. James Buchanan Henry, Assist rict Attorney, entered an order of condemnation confis ating the bark Cora. Our readers will remember that

cating the bark Cora. Our readers will remember that the Cora was seized off the Congo river by the Conntellation, with about seven hundred slaves on board. The captain and crew will soon be brought to trial.

The Altegul Stacer E. L. Copparell.—The testimony in this case was completed this morning and the matter submitted to the Judge, who reserved his decision.

Before Hoa. Judge Smalley.

CHARGE OF MUTINY.

The crew of the ship Stagbound, recently brought have in the Hussar, charged with mutiny in the road-stead of Angrevis, were induced by the Grand Jury. On being arraigned they pleaded not guilty.

Before Ben. Judge Barnard.

Jan. 9.—Henry Willet vs. David Jardine —Attachment
granted, with \$10 costs.

Matter of the Trust for Walter H. France et al.—The pa-Meter of Petition of Robert M. Stration.—Application de

nied.

Jordam G. Jennings et al. is. John T. Cappedge.—The plaintiff must proceed under the attachment, in order to obtain the money.

Timedy Dugan is. Agren H. Been.—Order to be entered permitting defendant to arswer, and the issues to be referred to a referee, &c. Each party to take short notice of trial. Judgment and levy, if any, to stand as security, and en condition that defendant pay to plaintiff's atterney \$10 cests, and disbursements of entering judgment.

Refere Hon. Judge Hilton. THE DISPUTED CHAMBERLAINSHIP.

Jan. 10 .- In the matter of the City Chamberlainship a motion was made by the Corporation Counsel to compel Mr. Nathan C. Flatt to make over to Mr. Daniel Cavlin, the lately appointed City Chamberlain, all the books and other property belonging to that office now in his possession.

A motion was made by ex-Judge Whiting, on the part of A motion was made by ex-Judge Whiting, on the part of Mr. Platt, for a postponement in order to adord time to put in afficients. This metion was overrised, and the Corporation Counsel, with whom was associated Mr. John E. Levin, proceeded to state the grounds upon which the timemary proceedings asked for wore based. A certificative was also granted from the Supreme Court to remove the proceedings to that Court, on the ground that a Judge of the Common Pleas had not jurisdiction in the motion.

A lengthead discussion onsued between ex-Judge Brossen and Mr. Van Winkle on the question of jurisdiction. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

Common Picas—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Hitton.

Jan. 9.—O'Callahon in Merric et al.—Leave to sorve amended complaint granted on payment of \$10 coats.

Tryon in Jennings.—Motion to open judgment taken by default denied, with \$10 costs.

In re. Nathan P. Maron.—Application dismiss d.
Fullon in Refor.—Motion to discharge order of arrest granted, with \$10 costs.

Holiey in France.—Judgment vacaded and cause restored to the calendar on payment a \$12 costs to the alterney.

Holley vs. Fracer.—indement vacaled and cause restored to the talendar on payment vs. \$12 costs to the attorney.

Cushing vs. Conklin.—Leave to serve a case within 2v days on payment of \$10 costs.

Bubbley vs. Lord.—Case settled.

Chamberlain vs. Harney.—Motion for attachment an receiver denied, with \$10 costs to be deducted from the judgment.

Surrogates Court.

WILL OF MRS. BLANEMAN.

The cross-examination of Mr.. Balton, one of the attent ing witnesses in the case, was continued yesterday dur-ing the whole day. The evidence, however, literally amounted to nothing, and only seemed to strengthen the case of the proponent. This witness has been on the

case of the proponent. This witness has been on the stand now for six days, and his testimony wearies every one but the contestants counsel.

WILL OF ELIZABETH A. BROWNE.

This will has been admitted to probate. The testering orders her debts to be paid, thee, that \$50 be given to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the city of New York, and finally that the balance of her estate be distributed among her relatives.

The wills of Jacob Clark, Michael Gleeson, and Agnes Clark have also been admitted by all these testaments by equal to some \$50,000, but with the exception of the small sum already mentioned, it is all bequeathed to the relations of the deceased.

The Kansas Legislature. LEAVESWORTH, Jan. 10, 1662 The Kanens Territorial Legislature organized on the 7th

t Lecompton, electing republican officers, and on the 6th djourned to Lawrence. Meeting of the Indiana Legislature.

Oncinnati, Jan. 10, 1962.
The Legislature met at ten o'clock this morning. The House elected Mr. C. M. Allen Speaker, Mr. J. W. Gor-don Principal Clerk, Mr. A. P. Newkirk Assistant Clerk. The Senate elected Hon. John K. Cravens President, Mr. Jan. Lyner Principal Clerk. The Governor's message will be delivered to morrow.

Shocking Murder in Cincinnati.

s John, 340. Grahuma Prac. 659), was not only improvidently issued, but unautherized by law. I conditioned of disregard 1t, and directed the proceeding before me to continue, whereupen if was further contended on behalf of Mr. I last, that as I was not the first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, or of the county, I was not possessed of any power or jurisdiction in the precision. The proceeding is the power of the county is an outer that the power of the first Judge of the court is invested with all the powers of the first Judge of the court is invested with all the powers of the first Judge of the county, and can set as such in any statutory proceeding which may be instituted before such an officer. I believe it will be concluded that the present Court of Common Pleas may date its origin far beyond that of any judged Irbanus in this State. Beginning under the role of Governor Stay vessant in 1653, it was known as the Court of thrygomasters and schepens. (See history of the Court, by Judge Daly, 1 E. D. smith, R., XXIV); with several changes, more particularly respecting its jurisdiction; it continued until the Initio Formally surrendered the colony of New Northerlands to the English; when its 1674 it was convened as the Mayor's Court, and thus, though not without many alterations in its powers, &c., it remained down to 1821 (see Laws, ch. 119), and in 1839 (see Laws, ch. 119), and in 1839 (see Laws, ch. 119), and county of New York," and a first Judge was authorized to be appointed to preside in it. In 1834 an associate Judge was added (see Laws, ch. 119), and in 1839 in any suit or precideng. The constitution of 1846 (Art. 6), in Programing the judical power of the State, did not interfere with the court thus constituted, but, on the contrary, by Art. 4, see. 12, expressly declared that it should remain with its then powers and jurisdictions of the Granum Pleas or County of the Two potteomen, named Claiborne Long and Daniel Had-lam, were stabled last night in a house of ill-fame on Maine street, opposite Gano street, by two me: named Lower. Long died this morning, and Hallam is in a ori-